

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2799.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 12; SATURDAYS, 10 to 12. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary. FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, F. de BOVIS, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 1st January, 1891.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £58,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 "

5 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 5 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$9,206,677.07

RESERVE FUND 6,826,596.31

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$9,256,677.07

PROPRIETORS \$9,256,677.07

COURT OF DIRECTORS: CHAIRMAN—J. S. MONTGOMERY, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. Hon. J. J. KEWICK.

T. E. DAVIS, Esq. A. M. McCOWAGHIE, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. L. PORSCHECKER, Esq.

C. J. HOLIDAY, Esq. D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER, HONGKONG—F. de BOVIS, Esq.

MANAGER, SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. de BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Director.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

WANTED.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CHIMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

(Established A.D. 1841).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

ANALYTICAL,

FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

SEEDSMEN.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of

AERATED WATERS

By Steam Machinery.

This being THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of our Firm, and THE JUBILEE YEAR of the Colony, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY having been Established A.D. 1841," we take the opportunity of thanking our friends for their support during the last 50 years, and tender them the assurance of our best services in the future as in the past.

We shall continue to import DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and GOODS of every kind, of the BEST

QUALITY ONLY as heretofore, at prices that will

be found to compare favourably with local rates,

and in many instances with those ruling at home.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI,

24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA,

Escorial, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON,

Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW,

The Dispensary, HANKOW,

THE DISPENSARY, TIENSIN,

LONDON OFFICE,

106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

21st January, 1891.

RULES

Made by the Governor in Council, under

Section 8 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1888.

(The Stamp Ordinance), this 14th day of

March, 1891.

1. POSTAGE STAMPS of the value of two cents may be used in lieu of revenue stamp of the same value.

2. On and after the 1st day of July, 1891, the value of the stamp required for receipts, etc., under Item No. 12 of the Schedule to Ordinance No. 16 of 1886, shall be two cents instead of three cents as at present.

A. M. THOMSON,

Acting Clerk of Councils.

Council Chamber, Hongkong, 20th March, 1891.

1881

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION

has been received from the

Military Authorities that ARTILLERY

PRACTICE will take place from Kowloon

East Battery in South-Easterly and Westerly

directions on the 22d instant, and from the

Batteries at Stone Cutters' Island, in a South-

Westery direction on the 24th, 25th and 26th

instants, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

"All Ships, Tugs" and other Vessels are

cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,

W. M. DEANE,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Council Chamber, Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

1891

WANTED.

A CLERK, with a good knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING.

Apply with references to

A. B. C.,

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,

Hongkong, 20th March, 1891.

1891

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION,

No. 38.

ON FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, that

being GOOD FRIDAY, this Office will

be CLOSED to the transaction of all Public

Business; but Work at the Opium Hulk and

Stables will proceed as usual.

J. McLEAVY BROWN,

Commissioner of Customs

for Kowloon & District,

Canton House,

Hongkong, 20th March, 1891.

1891

Intimations.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

HONGKONG Trading Company LIMITED.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

UPHOLSTERERS, POLISHERS, BEDDING MANUFACTURERS, &c. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1891.

1891

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

CROCKER Y.

DINNER SERVICES, BEDROOM TOILET SETS, TEA SETS, GLASS WARE, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1891.

1891

PIANOS FOR SALE.

A. HAHN,

PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, LEATHER GOODS, FANCY STATIONERY, TOYS, &c.,

LADIES' ROBES AND JERSEYS, STOCKINGS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, " HATS AND CAPS,

liability. The only sums that Mr. Fraser-Smith had paid, leaving out of course what was paid after the issue of the writ, were the two sums of \$100 and \$500. Minshinnett admitted receiving these two sums and allowance had been made for them. On the 20th September Webber had paid a sum of \$600 and it had been endeavoured to make out that this sum was paid on behalf of this particular transaction of \$6,500. If there had been no other transactions between Webber and Minshinnett and Webber had paid this \$600 to him, the jury would be perfectly justified in coming to the conclusion that it was paid on behalf of this transaction. But the evidence was that there were other transactions between Webber and Minshinnett pending at that time, and that there were other moneys due and that this \$600 was paid on their account. The fact therefore that this money happened to be paid on a certain date carried the case no further. It was absurd to argue, as had been contended, that Mr. Webber was Mr. Minshinnett's agent in the matter, because it was clearly shown that Mr. Webber was a principal in the matter. Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Webber were both principals and both were individually liable for this amount, and he therefore asked the jury for a verdict for the full amount claimed.

His lordship, in summing up, said it the first point to which he would call the attention of the jury was the \$700 said to have been paid by Leung Ayon for Webber on behalf of this promissory note. Whatever Ayon had told Mr. Fraser-Smith in Canton he had stated in the witness box that he had not paid the sum for Mr. Webber. They could not tell what reason Ayon had for making the statement he probably had done to Mr. Fraser-Smith, but he had now sworn that it was not correct and that he was not bound by it. The next subject is the emigration of coolies from Swatow to British North Borneo. This paragraph touches an explanation due to the Consul at Swatow. In the correspondence published with the last report we touched on this subject, and what was said appears to have given the Consul a certain amount of umbrage, or rather he took exception to it. I may say that notwithstanding this so-called free emigration from Swatow not a single native can be despatched to British North Borneo under the British flag, though the Dutch Government have secured the privilege, presumably under some agreement with China, for regular departures to take place from Swatow to Sumatra. One would think that under the "favoured nation" clause Great Britain was entitled to the same privilege, but apparently it is not given; the officials appear to be unable to obtain any such facilities for British North Borneo, though the country is clamouring for this particular class of labour; and I think the Government of British North Borneo would gladly accept any of the restrictions or regulations that have been applied in the case of the emigration to Sumatra in order to obtain similar privileges. We now come to the Lighthouse Board: This is a subject that has engaged the attention of your Committee for some time and has been a matter of representation to several successive Governors. And now I must trouble you with some statistics that will present the matter in a practical form. From returns furnished by the Government we find that from the 1st January last year to the 31st March, a period of three months, light dues were collected to the amount of \$8,119.09. On the 1st April the dues were increased on account of the Gap Rock Light, and from the 1st April to the 30th November the dues collected amounted to \$6,177.64, making a total of \$6,237.63 for eleven months. There is one month more wanted to complete the year, which may be estimated at \$7,000, so that in round numbers we may say the total collection of light dues for the year amounted to \$71,000. On a similar basis we may take it that each twelve months that these increased dues are in force a revenue of \$8,000 will be collected, so that at the end of 1892, including last year, the total receipts will amount to about \$24,000. That is in three years. Now, if we refer to another report, also furnished by the Government, we find that the cost of the up-keep of the present lighthouses is about \$6,600 a year. For three years that would make a disbursement of \$19,800. I do not suppose the Gap Rock light-house will be finished and in working order until February or March next. If we add to that the expenditure for the up-keep of the Gap Rock Light, say \$4,200, which should be ample, and add further the capital cost of that light, which is not stated, but put it at \$160,000; and add further the cost of the cable which we recommend, say \$70,000; and we have a total disbursement of \$244,000. The whole of that will be recouped to the Government by the additional levy at the end of February or March, 1893. I think I need hardly point out that the success, prosperity, and well-being of this colony depends solely upon its shipping; in fact, it is its life-blood. Our landed property, our revenues from rent, and everything else is subservient to the shipping. Our very hopes of becoming a manufacturing centre in the future depend upon our shipping. Each vessel that passes through this harbour adds to the income of the commercial community of this place to an extent that would agitate the question that the men who work on Sundays do not work every Sunday. They are not residents, and it may and does happen that numbers of them, a large percentage, of those who pass through this port are not called upon to work on a single Sunday throughout the year; in fact I doubt if the number of those officers who do work on Sundays in Hongkong greatly exceeds, if it exceeds at all, the number of those who are compelled to labour at home on Sundays. I think nothing could be more astonishing than the protracted period during which this gambling was sustained. It lasted for fully three years. I think we must not be astonished at the present state of things. But I for one do not doubt the future of Hongkong by any means. I believe the trade of the place exists as it has done from the beginning, and it is bound to increase. Our steamer lines are constantly increasing, and I look forward with confidence to a large increase of interest in this place from the arrival of travellers from all parts of the world, which will be beneficial in one way and another. We have an abundance of hotel accommodation, and house accommodation, and I think it is well for the colony. In fact, that is one of the consolations we have for the past inflation. Nothing but the statements made by the Committee of this Chamber. We now come to the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act (No. 2) Bill. There is really nothing in this that interests us; it is a subject that refers more directly to the home trade than to this colony. This Shareholders' Association of Hongkong is an institution which I have reason to believe will be very useful to that part of the community, and I think we may wish them every success. We have had one election to the Legislative Council, that of Mr. Whitehead, and I think the Chamber's election, if I may be allowed to say so, has been justified by results. One subject is omitted from the report, and that is the *Nanhai* piracy. No mention is made of this simply because it has never been brought before the Committee officially, but speaking for myself I think if the powers of the executive were enlarged so that remedial action to the Chinese authorities of native criminals, not political, might be made easier and less expensive, than at present we should do much not only to rid the colony of a class of inhabitants that are a danger to the community, but we should also save a very considerable expense, and I think some system surely could be devised that would enable us to weed out these bad characters without trenching on the liberties of *bond fide* residents and the good and true men of the Colony. I think if we pursued some such course we should induce the Chinese authorities to take up more heavily than they have hitherto done the suppression of piracy in Chinese waters. At present if a man in Hongkong is wanted by the Chinese authorities all manner of formalities have to be gone through and great expense incurred. His Excellency the Governor stated that it should be pointed out to him

seems very regrettable that it should be whittled down to trade in native boats, or if in foreign-owned boats, still boats of native pattern. I do not think the outcome of their diplomacy redounds at all to the credit of the British Government. My own opinion is that the special privilege we are supposed to have acquired by this Convention will amount to very little, and that they will not tend much to develop the trade of that particular district, of which we are so hopeful. It also appears to me that the Imperial Government of China have little ability to control Chinese officials at a distance from Peking, following to obstacles apparently thrown in the way by these native authorities at a distance the possibility of trade on the Upper Yangtze has been destroyed. It strikes me, however, that if the British Government had shown greater firmness in this matter, with the Central Authorities we should have obtained the rights and concessions that were originally granted by the *Chesoo* Convention. I must say I feel strongly in the matter, and I think you will agree with me that the British trade of China was not built up by such a vacillating and weak policy as has been displayed in this instance. However, the matter is finished and we must accept the inevitable. The next point the Committee refer to in the report is the Ordinance to amend the law relating to the registration of trade marks and the Ordinance relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise. Notwithstanding the recommendation of your Committee the Government thought fit to pass a law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise, although they have no machinery to carry out this particular law; they have no power whatever to enforce it, and it appears to me a considerable waste of energy to encumber the Statute Book of this colony with laws that are inoperative. The next subject is the emigration of coolies from Swatow to British North Borneo. This paragraph touches an explanation due to the Consul at Swatow. In the correspondence published with the last report we touched on this subject, and what was said appears to have given the Consul a certain amount of umbrage, or rather he took exception to it. I may say that notwithstanding this so-called free emigration from Swatow not a single native can be despatched to British North Borneo under the British flag, though the Dutch Government have secured the privilege, presumably under some agreement with China, for regular departures to take place from Swatow to Sumatra. One would think that under the "favoured nation" clause Great Britain was entitled to the same privilege, but apparently it is not given; the officials appear to be unable to obtain any such facilities for British North Borneo, though the country is clamouring for this particular class of labour; and I think the Government of British North Borneo would gladly accept any of the restrictions or regulations that have been applied in the case of the emigration to Sumatra in order to obtain similar privileges. We now come to the Lighthouse Board: This is a subject that has engaged the attention of your Committee for some time and has been a matter of representation to several successive Governors. And now I must trouble you with some statistics that will present the matter in a practical form. From returns furnished by the Government we find that from the 1st January last year to the 31st March, a period of three months, light dues were collected to the amount of \$8,119.09. On the 1st April the dues were increased on account of the Gap Rock Light, and from the 1st April to the 30th November the dues collected amounted to \$6,177.64, making a total of \$6,237.63 for eleven months. There is one month more wanted to complete the year, which may be estimated at \$7,000, so that in round numbers we may say the total collection of light dues for the year amounted to \$71,000. On a similar basis we may take it that each twelve months that these increased dues are in force a revenue of \$8,000 will be collected, so that at the end of 1892, including last year, the total receipts will amount to about \$24,000. That is in three years. Now, if we refer to another report, also furnished by the Government, we find that the cost of the up-keep of the present lighthouses is about \$6,600 a year. For three years that would make a disbursement of \$19,800. I do not suppose the Gap Rock light-house will be finished and in working order until February or March next. If we add to that the expenditure for the up-keep of the Gap Rock Light, say \$4,200, which should be ample, and add further the capital cost of that light, which is not stated, but put it at \$160,000; and add further the cost of the cable which we recommend, say \$70,000; and we have a total disbursement of \$244,000. The whole of that will be recouped to the Government by the additional levy at the end of February or March, 1893. I think I need hardly point out that the success, prosperity, and well-being of this colony depends solely upon its shipping; in fact, it is its life-blood. Our landed property, our revenues from rent, and everything else is subservient to the shipping. Our very hopes of becoming a manufacturing centre in the future depend upon our shipping. Each vessel that passes through this harbour adds to the income of the commercial community of this place to an extent that would agitate the question that the men who work on Sundays do not work every Sunday. They are not residents, and it may and does happen that numbers of them, a large percentage, of those who pass through this port are not called upon to work on a single Sunday throughout the year; in fact I doubt if the number of those officers who do work on Sundays in Hongkong greatly exceeds, if it exceeds at all, the number of those who are compelled to labour at home on Sundays. I think nothing could be more astonishing than the protracted period during which this gambling was sustained. It lasted for fully three years. I think we must not be astonished at the present state of things. But I for one do not doubt the future of Hongkong by any means. I believe the trade of the place exists as it has done from the beginning, and it is bound to increase. Our steamer lines are constantly increasing, and I look forward with confidence to a large increase of interest in this place from the arrival of travellers from all parts of the world, which will be beneficial in one way and another. We have an abundance of hotel accommodation, and house accommodation, and I think it is well for the colony. In fact, that is one of the consolations we have for the past inflation. Nothing but the statements made by the Committee of this Chamber. We now come to the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act (No. 2) Bill. There is really nothing in this that interests us; it is a subject that refers more directly to the home trade than to this colony. This Shareholders' Association of Hongkong is an institution which I have reason to believe will be very useful to that part of the community, and I think we may wish them every success. We have had one election to the Legislative Council, that of Mr. Whitehead, and I think the Chamber's election, if I may be allowed to say so, has been justified by results. One subject is omitted from the report, and that is the *Nanhai* piracy. No mention is made of this simply because it has never been brought before the Committee officially, but speaking for myself I think if the powers of the executive were enlarged so that remedial action to the Chinese authorities of native criminals, not political, might be made easier and less expensive, than at present we should do much not only to rid the colony of a class of inhabitants that are a danger to the community, but we should also save a very considerable expense, and I think some system surely could be devised that would enable us to weed out these bad characters without trenching on the liberties of *bond fide* residents and the good and true men of the Colony. I think if we pursued some such course we should induce the Chinese authorities to take up more heavily than they have hitherto done the suppression of piracy in Chinese waters. At present if a man in Hongkong is wanted by the Chinese authorities all manner of formalities have to be gone through and great expense incurred. His Excellency the Governor stated that it should be pointed out to him

wherein a Lighthouse Board could do better than the Government. It is here that the Government has done ill. A Board such as your committee propose would have brought forcibly to the notice of the Government the diversion of the fund that has been going for the past sixteen years; they would more persistently than has been done in the past, have shown the wisdom of this proceeding; they would have impressed on each successive Governor that the original levy was made on the distinct understanding that when the original cost of the lighthouses was recouped the dues were to be reduced or were to cease. Recently, on the imposition of the Gap Rock light dues, the question was again raised, and his Excellency himself recognised the justice of a reduction in the amount as soon as the lighthouse was paid for. Will his successor recognise it? At whose suggestion were these lighthouses built? At the suggestion of the Government, but that of the commercial community.

Mr. Granville Sharp—I beg to propose that Mr. Keswick be elected Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I feel very highly gratified by the compliment you have paid me. I have succeeded in doing my duty to your satisfaction. I have added very much to my pleasure. I shall have much pleasure in doing what I can to assist the commerce of this colony, which has been a kind of hobby of mine since I have been here.

Mr. Granville Sharp—I beg to propose that Mr. Keswick be elected Vice-Chairman.

The *Nassing* when the officers were busy landing passengers, treasure etc. Most of the native passengers have arrived here to-day by launches sent out to their rescue. The rest will probably arrive by the *Pilot Fish* about 8 o'clock to-night. Detective Hadden arrested the engineer of one of the launches this afternoon and found in his possession, new umbrellas, boxes of cigars and upwards of \$100 in hard cash.

A "SCOTCH NIGHT" WITH PATEY.

Over a quarter of a century has elapsed since the present writer first had the pleasure of listening to Miss Whylock, then in the heyday of her youth and fame as the shining light of oratorio and concert-room contralto, a universally recognised Queen of Song. For a goodly number of years after that, many an enjoyable evening was spent at St. James's Hall and other popular resorts with the greatest of England's vocalists, amongst whom Madame Patey-Whylock and her talented husband held a foremost place; and with Mesdames Patti, Neilson, Lehmann-Sherington, Antoinette Sterling, and Sims Reeves, Sankey, Edward Lloyd, and other well-known *artistes* in their full vigour, the class of talent was the very highest. And after the lapses of all these years it was a good fortune to renew acquaintance with Madame Patey at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last Wednesday night. The occasion was announced as a "Scottish Night" under the patronage of Colonel Chater and the Officers of the 91st Highlanders, and there was a large audience present, the military element being conspicuously predominant.

It is somewhat late in the day to commence fault-finding, but the "Scottish Night" proved quite a misnomer, a number of selections appearing on the programme which were not Scotch in any sense. We thought the deviation from the announced bill of fare, a grave error, but others regarded it as a decided improvement, and as variety even in music is not without special attractions, perhaps the change was for the best. Madame Patey is fair and away the most accomplished vocalist that has ever appeared on the Hongkong stage—she is indeed so far ahead of all rivals that during our fifteen years experience as a regular critic in this colony we cannot recall any one who could be fairly placed as a respectable second to the great singer now in our midst. But our distinguished visitor is not merely a great singer; her art has the touch of true genius—she is an actress of wondrous power and expression in addition to being probably the best of living concert-room contralto.

As with Cleopatra, age cannot wither nor custom stale; Madame Patey's infinite variety, and it may be doubted whether throughout her long varied, and exceptionally brilliant career, she ever sang better, or with greater success than on Wednesday last. Her rendering of that gem of Scottish song, "Auld Robin Gray," was a revelation, and held the audience completely spell-bound. The heart-stirring music of this fine old ballad is in much superior to the ordinary run of recognised favorites on the lyric stage as *Lady Anne Lindsay*'s plaintive poem is to the third-rate trash that serves for words in modern songs, and Madame Patey's conception of the sad story and her dramatic rendering of the music were equally effective. In response to a most enthusiastic encore, the singer's magnificent voice was heard to great advantage in that rather quaint and old-fashioned but ever popular "My Boy Tammie," the lights and shades of a charming little story being brought into prominence with artistic effect. Rarely has "Ye Banks and Braes" been sung with such exquisite taste, such feeling and expression, as on this occasion; it was simply perfect and defied criticism. "The Land of the Lost," as an encore, was rendered with equal skill, whilst that magnificent battle song, "Scots what ha'e," called into play dramatic and vocal powers that are simply marvellous. The audience were fairly electrified and cheered to the echo.

Miss Bertha Rossow is the possessor of a soprano voice of great range and considerable sweetness and, albeit her method is somewhat crude, she sings without apparent effort and gives every promise of one day becoming a high-class vocalist. This young Australian singer, however, has yet a great deal to learn, and so far as her efforts on Wednesday night are concerned, she was only moderately successful. "Alton Water" was sung without feeling, the vocalist's articulation left much to be desired, and her phrasing was especially defective. Miss Rossow improved greatly in "Robbie Adair," and although the rendering of this beautiful ballad was also lacking in expression, it elicited a hearty encore, the singer responding with, if we misinterpret not, a selection from "Un Ballo in Maschera," in which she scored a decided success. "Within a mile of Edelboro loon" was Miss Rossow's next effort, but she did much better in Mozart's duet "Cradle Song" with Mr. Patey, and in our opinion her *forte* at the present time is not the auld Scotch song. "Killarney" Miss Rossow was much more at home, a tasteful and effective rendering of this charming song being deservedly applauded.

Mr. J. G. Patey has not improved with years, in fact, only the remains of his once fine voice are left; but he is nevertheless the same true *artist* as of old. It seemed to us that a musical ditty at a concert of Scottish classical music, but we must admit that it was sung in admirable style. A good word must also be said for Mr. Patey's vigorous handling of "The Devil's awa' with the Exciseman," but he showed to most advantage in his duet with Miss Rossow.

Mr. Lemmon's flute solos, especially the fantasia on Scotch airs, were splendidly played, and those who remember this accomplished flautist with Amy Sherwin's company two years ago, will be glad to see the distinct advance he has made in his art. The distance between Mr. Lemmon and his great master, Radcliffe, is getting narrower every day, and before many months are over we shall expect to hear that our friend has taken a leading place on the London stage. Mr. Hermann Morris played the accompaniments throughout with noteworthy skill and taste, although heavily handicapped with a piano which effectively prevented his two solos from being heard to advantage.

Taken as a whole the concert was a marked success, a high-class musical treat that will be associated with recollections of Madame Patey and the memories of all lovers of music who were present, for a long time to come.

CONCERT AT THE CITY HALL.

Madame Patey's Party gave their fourth concert of the season at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night before a somewhat meagre audience. No doubt Madame Patey often smiles in a sweetly-sarcastic manner, now that she has had ample opportunities of realising the nice value of the boasted culture of the audiences of the East, but especially of that of Hongkong, for it has become almost an article of faith to regard it as being highly critical and essentially *esthetical*—possessing a soul which at all times yearned for the divine arts which exhibited or exposed in their highest spheres, and upon which all things "earthy" paled, and were as

The proposition was carried amidst loud applause.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I feel very highly gratified by the compliment you have paid me. I have succeeded in doing my duty to your satisfaction. I shall have much pleasure in doing what I can to assist the commerce of this colony, which has been a kind of hobby of mine since I have been here.

Mr. Granville Sharp—I beg to propose that Mr. Keswick be elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Ryrie seconded, and on being put to the meeting the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Keswick—Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you. There is really very little left for any one else to do with Mr. Mackintosh in the chair, but what there is I shall be glad to do.

Mr. Whitehead—Before we separate, I think perhaps the Chamber might do something in the way of strengthening the hands of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council in connection with the monstrous injustice of the *Imperial* Government on the subject of the *laissez faire*. It is the abolition of the *laissez faire*. If that course were adopted by the Government of China no doubt we should see an further development from this Board, and that it will take the shape of a Harbor Board also. Of course we cannot find any fault with the officials. I have not found any fault with them. How can they be expected to know accurately the wants of the Colony? I have dealt with this subject at some length and I hope the new committee will take it up, as I consider it is the one of the first importance to the Colony. The next question mentioned in the report is that of direct cable communication with Gap Rock. I think it goes without saying that when we get this valuable lighthouse it will be absolutely necessary and essential that we should have direct communication with it. The survey of the coast of China—This, I think, we may consider is the one of the first importance to the Colony. The next question mentioned in the report is that of direct cable communication with Gap Rock. I think it goes without saying that when we get this valuable lighthouse it will be absolutely necessary and essential that we should have direct communication with it. The survey of the coast of China—This, I think, we may consider is the one of the first importance to the Colony.

The Chairman—I think the question you have brought to our notice is worthy of every consideration, but as it is a matter that will require a little thought, I think a meeting of the new Committee had better be held as soon as possible to consider the whole question, and then they will give you their views as to what course should be pursued.

The meeting then closed.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, this morning for the purpose of receiving a report from the General Agents, with a statement of accounts to the 31st December, 1890. There were present Messrs. J. J. Keswick (Chairman), D. R. Sisson, F. A. Gaskell, R. A. Gubbay, C. S. Taylor, F. Henderson, R. Lyall, W. Legge, G. T. Veitch (Secretary), and others.

The Chairman—I think the question you have brought to our notice is worthy of every consideration, but as it is a matter that will require a little thought, I think a meeting of the new Committee had better be held as soon as possible to consider the whole question, and then they will give you their views as to what course should be pursued.

Mr. Ryrie—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. Keswick—Gentlemen, before the motion is submitted to the meeting I should like to express my appreciation of the very interesting remarks made by the Chairman on this occasion. He has touched on a great many points which are of the utmost interest to the members of this Chamber and the community at large. I will not follow him through his long address, but I think I will be echoing the feelings of the members when I say we all agree in the note of warning he gave us to abstain from undue inflation, and to avoid periods of the inflation mistaking the shadow for the substance. I am not in a position to give any remarks you may have to our commercial prosperity. Gentleman, that is all I have to say except that the accounts appear to be satisfactory and, for us, not to brag but take the measure of our state and those questionable adjuncts which really add nothing to our commercial prosperity. Gentleman, that is all I have to say except that the accounts appear to be satisfactory and, for us, not to brag but take the measure of our state and those questionable adjuncts which really add nothing to our commercial prosperity. Gentleman, that is all I have to

vinegar to the thirsty. Yes, Hongkong was always high-toned—in its own warped but lofty estimation, and it is exceedingly amusing to the honest and the cynical alike, after having heard so much of the transcendent desires and aspirations of the members of this community, to compare the financial successes of various "shows" that from time to time visit the Island. And the result—well in a nutshell it is this: to draw paying houses, bring legs, and the bigger they are the better; the same stands good as regards numbers,—the more the merrier. So after all it is not such a surprise that genuine art, as in Madame Patey's case, has found itself practically stranded here, but it is nevertheless a pity and a decided reflection upon Hongkong musical culture.

However, to proceed with last night's performance: the programme was as usual well arranged and despite the disheartening surroundings the *artistes* were, if possible, heard to greater advantage than on any previous occasion, notably Miss Rossow, who, having chosen songs the music and words of which she thoroughly understood, was quite at her best. The performance opened with the usual piano forte solo by Mr. Hermann Morris. The effort was not exactly a brilliant one, but considering the instrument the piece was at least accurately played. In the "Grand vocal value" song Miss Rossow was heard to great advantage, the purity and sweetness of her voice never having been more in evidence. Mr. Patey next appeared in the aria "Non più Andrai," and we thought received but scant recognition from the audience for his accurate and able rendering of the music. The flute solo "Capriccio" by Mr. Lemmon, was a performance of the highest artistic merit, and, as such was fully appreciated. It must be exceedingly gratifying to Madame Patey to find that although her audiences are small, they are enthusiastically appreciative, and it was some minutes before the latter's father in Slag-pore the account due to this Hotel. It has been returned, with a letter stating that he had no funds belonging to Mr. George Bing, and as that person was of age he would not be responsible for his debts.

Yours truly, GROWLER.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1891.
[We publish "Growler's" complaint for what it may be worth, but there are statements in his communication that exception should be taken to, viz.: the conduct of the "boys" behind the bar, and his having failed to extract his eighty cents' worth from the Rotisserie. The first is in our opinion unfair, and the latter—well, does not evince the possession of any great amount of common sense on "Growler's" part.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph].

A WARNING TO HOTEL AND STORE-KEEPERS.

To the Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph": Sir,—I consider it my duty to warn hotel proprietors, store-keepers and others, against a young man named George Bing, who is travelling about the Coast obtaining credit under the false representation that his father, resident in Slag-pore, will pay his debts.

The United States Consul-General at this port, acting on the representations of the said George Bing, sent down to the latter's father in Slag-pore the account due to this Hotel. It has been returned, with a letter stating that he had no funds belonging to Mr. George Bing, and as that person was of age he would not be responsible for his debts.

Yours truly,
F. E. REILLY,
Proprietor, Central Hotel

Shanghai, 9th March, 1891.

[We regret to say that Mr. George Bing had us on the soft side for \$10 on the same day a few hours before Mr. Reilly's letter reached us. "Twas ever thus, etc. Virtue is (generally) its own reward, and we sadly fear that nothing else will be forthcoming in this journal under a cloud.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph].

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent, and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. RODWAY, M.D., Bacteriologist, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.].

SCOTT'S
Emulsion
of Pure Cod Liver Oil with
Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"AMOY."
Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [463]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO," will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [464]

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FOR VICTORIA, B. C., AND PORTLAND OREGON, VIA KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"TAICHOW," Captain Unsworth, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th March, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [465]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONS DU TONKIN.

SOCIETE ANONYME, WITH A CAPITAL OF FRANCS 4,000,000.

ISSUE, authorized by the Shareholders, 6,000 DEBTENTURES of \$100 each, making a sum of \$600,000.

There have been issued 1,000 Bonds of \$100 each, making a sum of \$100,000.

Applications will now be received for the issue of the Balance of 2,000 Bonds of \$100 each, making a sum of \$200,000.

The Debentures are payable on the 30th September, 1896, or on such earlier day as the principal monies thereby secured shall become payable, in accordance with the conditions endorsed thereon. A Form of the Debenture can be seen at the Branch Office of the Company at Hongkong.

The Debentures will be issued at par for sum of \$100 each, and will carry interest from the 1st day of April, 1891, at the rate of 6% per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 30th September, and the 31st March in each year, at the Head Office at Hongkong or at the Branch Office of the Company at Hongkong, upon presentation of the Coupons annexed to the Debentures.

The Property of the Company has been conveyed to the Honourable CATCHICK PAUL CHATER as a Trustee for securing the Payment of the Principal Moneys and Interest payable in respect of the Debentures.

The sum of \$100 must be paid for each Debenture on allotment.

Failure to pay the sum due on allotment will render the allotment liable to Cancellation.

Forms of Application may be obtained at the Branch Office of the Company at Hongkong.

Applications will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 28th March, 1891, at Noon.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

CARL GÖRG, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [466]

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

To the Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph":

Sir,—I quite agree with Mr. Gaskell, for I am of the opinion that for such a large hotel there is not another extant which is so badly managed as the Hongkong Hotel. In the first place the "boys" at the bar are anything but as obliging as they might be, and as patrons of the hotel have a full right to expect; and a general

clearance in this department would be appreciated by the customers. As for the Rotisserie—the universal complaint is that, after spending seventy or eighty cents there, one goes away as empty as one went in. The bill of fare is a "miserly," and this should not be the case where meat, poultry and game are all so cheap. As a matter of fact the usual orders of the day are chops and steaks and steaks and chops, mixed up in about ten different ways, and a lot of cold stuff from the Hotel, which of course may or may not be the proper way of utilizing the surplus. This is not the way Mr. Tucker ran the Adelphi Theatre in Liverpool—but I am forgetting we are now in Hongkong.

Yours truly, GROWLER.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1891.

[We publish "Growler's" complaint for what it may be worth, but there are statements in his communication that exception should be taken to, viz.: the conduct of the "boys" behind the bar, and his having failed to extract his eighty cents' worth from the Rotisserie. The first is in our opinion unfair, and the latter—well, does not evince the possession of any great amount of common sense on "Growler's" part.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph].

A WARNING TO HOTEL AND STORE-KEEPERS.

To the Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph": Sir,—I consider it my duty to warn hotel proprietors, store-keepers and others, against a young man named George Bing, who is travelling about the Coast obtaining credit under the false representation that his father, resident in Slag-pore, will pay his debts.

The United States Consul-General at this port, acting on the representations of the said George Bing, sent down to the latter's father in Slag-pore the account due to this Hotel. It has been returned, with a letter stating that he had no funds belonging to Mr. George Bing, and as that person was of age he would not be responsible for his debts.

Yours truly,
F. E. REILLY,
Proprietor, Central Hotel

Shanghai, 9th March, 1891.

[We regret to say that Mr. George Bing had us on the soft side for \$10 on the same day a few hours before Mr. Reilly's letter reached us. "Twas ever thus, etc. Virtue is (generally) its own reward, and we sadly fear that nothing else will be forthcoming in this journal under a cloud.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph].

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"AMOY."
Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [463]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO," will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [464]

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FOR VICTORIA, B. C., AND PORTLAND OREGON, VIA KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"TAICHOW," Captain Unsworth, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th March, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [465]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONS DU TONKIN.

SOCIETE ANONYME, WITH A CAPITAL OF FRANCS 4,000,000.

ISSUE, authorized by the Shareholders, 6,000 DEBTENTURES of \$100 each, making a sum of \$600,000.

There have been issued 1,000 Bonds of \$100 each, making a sum of \$100,000.

Applications will now be received for the issue of the Balance of 2,000 Bonds of \$100 each, making a sum of \$200,000.

The Debentures are payable on the 30th September, 1896, or on such earlier day as the principal monies thereby secured shall become payable, in accordance with the conditions endorsed thereon. A Form of the Debenture can be seen at the Branch Office of the Company at Hongkong.

The Debentures will be issued at par for sum of \$100 each, and will carry interest from the 1st day of April, 1891, at the rate of 6% per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 30th September, and the 31st March in each year, at the Head Office at Hongkong or at the Branch Office of the Company at Hongkong, upon presentation of the Coupons annexed to the Debentures.

The Property of the Company has been conveyed to the Honourable CATCHICK PAUL CHATER as a Trustee for securing the Payment of the Principal Moneys and Interest payable in respect of the Debentures.

The sum of \$100 must be paid for each Debenture on allotment.

Failure to pay the sum due on allotment will render the allotment liable to Cancellation.

Forms of Application may be obtained at the Branch Office of the Company at Hongkong.

Applications will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 28th March, 1891, at Noon.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

CARL GÖRG, Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [466]

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

To the Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph":

Sir,—I quite agree with Mr. Gaskell, for I am of the opinion that for such a large hotel there is not another extant which is so badly managed as the Hongkong Hotel. In the first place the "boys" at the bar are anything but as obliging as they might be, and as patrons of the hotel have a full right to expect; and a general

clearance in this department would be appreciated by the customers. As for the Rotisserie—the universal complaint is that, after spending seventy or eighty cents there, one goes away as empty as one went in. The bill of fare is a "miserly," and this should not be the case where meat, poultry and game are all so cheap. As a matter of fact the usual orders of the day are chops and steaks and steaks and chops, mixed up in about ten different ways, and a lot of cold stuff from the Hotel, which of course may or may not be the proper way of utilizing the surplus. This is not the way Mr. Tucker ran the Adelphi Theatre in Liverpool—but I am forgetting we are now in Hongkong.

Yours truly, GROWLER.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1891.

[We publish "Growler's" complaint for what it may be worth, but there are statements in his communication that exception should be taken to, viz.: the conduct of the "boys" behind the bar, and his having failed to extract his eighty cents' worth from the Rotisserie. The first is in our opinion unfair, and the latter—well, does not evince the possession of any great amount of common sense on "Growler's" part.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph].

A WARNING TO HOTEL AND STORE-KEEPERS.

To the Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph": Sir,—I quite agree with Mr. Gaskell, for I am of the opinion that for such a large hotel there is not another extant which is so badly managed as the Hongkong Hotel. In the first place the "boys" at the bar are anything but as obliging as they might be, and as patrons of the hotel have a full right to expect; and a general

To-day's
Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

COMMENCING TO-NIGHT,

the 21st March, 1891.

Under the Distinguishe^d Patronage of
H.E. the Governor, Sir GEO. WILLIAM DES
VEUX, K.C.M.G. and LADY DES VEUX.

Mr. GEO. E. MILN

supported by

MISS LOUISE JORDAN & ORIGINAL
COMPANY

IN

H A M M E T .

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Claudius, King of Denmark. Mr. J. H. Nunn.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. MR. G. C. MILN.

Polonius, Court Chamberlain. Mr. T. Stark.

Laertes, a Courtier. Mr. J. B. Athwood.

Horatio, a Scholar. Mr. E. Waller.

Friend to Hamlet. Mr. W. T. Montgomery.

Servants. [Courtiers] [Iliers] [Mr. H. Hill.

Guilders. [Iliers] [Mr. A. Morris.

Priest. Mr. H. Norman.

Mercurius. Mr. L. Herbert.

Berardus. Mr. T. B. Brooks.